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1376

Year **1376** (**MCCCLXXVI**) was a leap year starting on Tuesday (link will display the full calendar) of the Julian calendar.

Millennium:	2nd millennium
Centuries:	13th century · **14th century** · 15th century
Decades:	1350s · 1360s · **1370s** · 1380s · 1390s
Years:	1373 · 1374 · 1375 · **1376** · 1377 · 1378 · 1379

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Events

January–December

- March – The peace treaty between England and France is extended until April, 1377.
- March 31 – Pope Gregory XI excommunicates all members of the government of Florence, and places the city under an interdict.
- April 28 – The Good Parliament begins in England (so called because its members attempted to reform the corrupt Royal Council on that date).
- May 3 – Olav IV Haakonsson is elected King Oluf II of Denmark, following the death of his grandfather, Valdemar IV, in 1375.
- June – Catherine of Siena visits Pope Gregory XI in Avignon, to attempt to persuade him to make peace with Florence, and move the Papacy back to Rome.
- June 7 – The dying Prince Edward summons his father, Edward III, and brother, John of Gaunt, and makes them swear to uphold the claim to the throne of his son Richard; Edward is the first "English" Prince of Wales not to become King of England.
- July 10 – The Good Parliament is dissolved (at that time, it was the longest Parliament to have sat in England).
- August 12 – With the help of the Genoese, Byzantine co-emperor Andronicus IV Palaeologus invades Constantinople and dethrones his father, John V Palaeologus, as co-emperor. John V Palaeologus is taken prisoner.

1376 in various calendars

Gregorian calendar	1376 *MCCCLXXVI*
Ab urbe condita	2129
Armenian calendar	825 ԹՎ ՊԻԵ
Assyrian calendar	6126
Balinese saka calendar	1297–1298
Bengali calendar	783
Berber calendar	2326
English Regnal year	49 Edw. 3 – 50 Edw. 3
Buddhist calendar	1920
Burmese calendar	738
Byzantine calendar	6884–6885
Chinese calendar	乙卯年 (Wood Rabbit) 4072 or 4012 — *to* — 丙辰年 (Fire Dragon) 4073 or 4013

- September – John of Gaunt summons religious reformer John Wyclif to appear before the Royal Council.
- November 20 – Richard of Bordeaux, son of the Black Prince, is created Prince of Wales in succession to his father.
- December 25 – John of Gaunt presents his nephew, Richard of Bordeaux, to the feudatories of the realm and swears to uphold Richard's right to succeed Edward III.

Births

- November 9 – Edmund Mortimer, English nobleman and rebel (d. c. 1409)
- *date unknown*
  - Gihwa, scholar in Korean Buddhism (d. 1433)
  - Sofia of Bavaria, queen consort of Bohemia (d. 1425)
  - Yusuf III, Sultan of Granada (d. 1417)

Deaths

- January 24 – Richard FitzAlan, 10th Earl of Arundel, English military leader
- April 6 – Przecław of Pogorzela, Cardinal and Bishop of Wrocław (b. 1310)
- May 30 – Joan of Ponthieu, Dame of Epernon, French countess regent
- June 8 – Edward, the Black Prince, son of King Edward III of England (b. 1330)[1]
- July 22 – Simon Langham, Archbishop of Canterbury (b. 1310)

References

1. "Edward, the Black Prince (1330 - 1376)" (https://www.bbc.co.uk/history/historic_figures/black_prince.shtml). *bbc.co.uk*. Retrieved January 3, 2017.

Coptic calendar	1092–1093
Discordian calendar	2542
Ethiopian calendar	1368–1369
Hebrew calendar	5136–5137
Hindu calendars	
- *Vikram Samvat*	1432–1433
- *Shaka Samvat*	1297–1298
- *Kali Yuga*	4476–4477
Holocene calendar	11376
Igbo calendar	376–377
Iranian calendar	754–755
Islamic calendar	777–778
Japanese calendar	Eiwa 2 (永和２年)
Javanese calendar	1289–1290
Julian calendar	1376 *MCCCLXXVI*
Korean calendar	3709
Minguo calendar	536 before ROC 民前536年
Nanakshahi calendar	−92
Thai solar calendar	1918–1919
Tibetan calendar	阴木兔年 (female Wood-Rabbit) 1502 or 1121 or 349 *— to —* 阳火龙年 (male Fire-Dragon) 1503 or 1122 or 350

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